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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 561--81st Congress

Chapter 268--2d Session

H. R. 7700

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RICE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS. Amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, by excepting from acreage allotments nonirrigated rice produced on farms of 3 acres or less and rice produced outside the continental United States.

Section 1 provides for a national reserve for adjustment of rice acreage allotments of one-half of 1 percent in 1950 and 1 percent thereafter.

#### INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 7700

March 14, 1950	H. R. 7700 was introduced by Rep. Whittington and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced.
April 24, 1950	House Committee reported H. R. 7700 with amendments. House Report 1945. Print of the bill as reported.
May 1, 1950	House debated and passed H. R. 7700 as reported.
May 2, 1950	Print of H. R. 7700 as referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.
May 18, 1950	Senate Committee reported H. R. 7700 without amendment. Senate Report 1673. Print of the bill as reported.
June 8, 1950	Senate debated and passed H. R. 7700 as reported.
June 16, 1950	Approved. Public Law 561.









81ST CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 7700

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 14, 1950

Mr. WHITTINGTON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the  
Committee on Agriculture

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## A BILL

To amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural  
Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1     *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2     *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3     That subsection (a) of section 353 of the Agricultural  
4     Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read  
5     as follows:

6     “(a) The national acreage allotment of rice for each  
7     calendar year, less a reserve of not to exceed 1 per centum  
8     thereof for apportionment by the Secretary as provided in  
9     this subsection, shall be apportioned by the Secretary among  
10    the several States in which rice is produced in proportion  
11    to the average number of acres of rice in each State during

1 the five-year period immediately preceding the calendar year  
2 for which such national acreage allotment of rice is deter-  
3 mined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under  
4 previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs)  
5 with adjustments for trends in acreage during the applicable  
6 period. The Secretary shall provide for the apportionment  
7 of the reserve acreage set aside pursuant to this subsection  
8 to farms receiving allotments which are inadequate because  
9 of an insufficient State or county acreage allotment or be-  
10 cause rice was not planted on the farm during all of the  
11 preceding five years. Notwithstanding the foregoing pro-  
12 visions of this subsection, the reserve acreage set aside for  
13 the 1950 crop pursuant to this subsection shall be in addition  
14 to the 1950 national acreage allotment as heretofore pro-  
15 claimed by the Secretary and apportioned by him among  
16 the several rice-producing States and shall be available for  
17 apportionment to new farms without regard to the limitation  
18 contained in subsection (b) of this section.”

19 SEC. 2. Section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment  
20 Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding a new  
21 subsection (d) as follows:

22 “(d) The provisions of this part shall not apply to  
23 rice produced on any farm on which the acreage planted  
24 to nonirrigated rice does not exceed three acres or to rice  
25 produced outside the continental United States.”



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# A BILL

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To amend the rice marketing quota provisions  
of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,  
as amended.

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By Mr. W HITTINGTON

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MARCH 14, 1950

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture







## RICE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

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APRIL 24, 1950.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7700]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7700) to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill H. R. 7700 do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

1. Page 2, line 13, insert after the word "subsection" the following: "shall not exceed one-half of 1 per centum and".
2. Page 2, line 22, insert after the word "to" the following: "non-irrigated".

### STATEMENT

Rice acreage in the United States has been greatly expanded during the past few years. This expansion was urgently needed to enable the United States to provide rice for the conquered and liberated areas. The supply and demand situation is now such that it is deemed necessary to reduce supplies. Consequently, acreage allotments have been proclaimed for the 1950 crop of rice. This is the first time that acreage allotments have been proclaimed since 1943.

Anticipating the need for acreage allotments for rice in 1950, the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the establishment and apportionment of rice acreage allotments and marketing quotas were revised extensively by the Agricultural Act of 1949. Under the revised law, upon the recommendation of the State committees and approval by the Secretary of Agriculture, allotments to farms were authorized to be made upon the basis of farm history instead of to producers upon a personal history basis, as was previously the case.

In apportioning the 1950 national rice acreage allotment, States and counties in which rice has been produced for less than 5 years have, in many instances, received such great reductions in acreage from 1949 plantings that farmers in such areas are finding it impossible to plant within their farm acreage allotments and continue in rice production. Some farms, because rice was not produced during all of the preceding 5 years, will be required to reduce their 1950 plantings from 1949 plantings by a percentage far in excess of the reduction required on other farms in the same county and State. The national acreage allotment calls for a reduction of 13.7 percent, whereas the reduction in State acreage allotments below 1949 plantings range from 7.8 to 64.8 percent. Unless some relief is afforded, many farmers who have made large investments and who have incurred large indebtedness in providing irrigation facilities for the production of rice, will be faced with bankruptcy.

Section 1 of the accompanying bill is designed to afford a measure of relief without materially increasing the national rice acreage allotment. It would establish a national acreage reserve for 1950 of not more than one-half of 1 percent of the national rice acreage allotment and a reserve of not more than 1 percent of the national acreage allotment in subsequent years.

The reserve thus established is authorized to be apportioned by the Secretary of Agriculture to farms receiving allotments which are inadequate because of an insufficient State or county acreage allotment or because rice was not planted on the farm during all of the preceding 5 years. Except for the year 1950, the acreage reserve is to be taken out of the national acreage allotment and will not operate to increase the national acreage allotment. Since the acreage reserve authorized by this bill cannot be taken out of the 1950 national rice acreage allotment, the reserve authorized is limited to one-half of 1 percent and such acreage is to be in addition to the 1950 national acreage allotment. The national rice acreage allotment for 1950 is 1,593,112 acres, thus the maximum increase in acreage authorized by this bill would amount to only 7,965 acres. The acreage reserve for 1950 may also be used for new farms without regard to the 3 percent limitation contained in subsection (b) of section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. This provision is necessary, otherwise there would be very little acreage available for new farms located in areas which have gone into rice production in the last few years, because those areas have received such small allotments.

Section 2 of the bill provides that the rice marketing quota provisions shall not apply (1) to areas outside the continental United States, and (2) to nonirrigated rice produced on a farm on which the acreage planted to such nonirrigated rice does not exceed 3 acres. Rice is produced in Puerto Rico and Hawaii. However, both are deficit-producing areas and consume large quantities of rice from our continental production. In Puerto Rico all the rice is produced on small tracts, is nonirrigated, and is consumed entirely on the farms where produced. The total acreage of rice in 1949 in Hawaii was insignificant, being only 200 acres. In view of the small production and noncommercial use of the rice produced in Puerto Rico and Hawaii, it is considered undesirable to bring such areas within the acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.



The 3-acre exemption for nonirrigated rice will apply primarily in South Carolina and possibly in Florida. Nonirrigated rice is produced in these two States for the most part on tracts of less than 1 acre and rarely on tracts of more than 3 acres. Such rice is produced entirely for home consumption and does not enter into commercial channels. There is no apparent need to make the program applicable to those small acreages of nonirrigated rice. Furthermore, the administrative cost involved in applying programs to such small acreages would be greatly out of proportion to any benefits which might be derived.

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

Committee amendment No. 1 limits the reserve for the year 1950 to one-half of 1 percent of the national rice acreage allotment. This provision will hold to a minimum the increase in the national rice acreage allotment and it is believed such a reserve will be sufficient to correct the more serious inequities which have occurred in the determination of 1950 farm rice acreage allotments under existing legislation.

Committee amendment No. 2 is technical and makes it clear that the 3-acre exemption is applicable only to nonirrigated rice.

The Department of Agriculture recommends the enactment of this bill and the Department's report on the bill is as follows:

APRIL 5, 1950.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,  
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,  
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. COOLEY: This is in reply to your request for a report on H. R. 7700, a bill to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Section 1 of the bill would amend section 353 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, so as to provide for an acreage reserve of not to exceed 1 percent of the national rice acreage allotment to be apportioned by the Secretary of Agriculture to farms in addition to the allotments otherwise determined for such farms.

A national acreage reserve for rice is needed primarily for the relief of farms on which the acreage of rice has been greatly expanded in the past few years. This expansion was urgently needed to enable the United States to furnish food to the conquered and liberated countries. Beginning with the 1950 crop, it was necessary to reduce rice supplies, and acreage allotments were proclaimed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the first time since 1943.

Under the provisions of existing legislation State rice acreage allotments are determined on the basis of the history of rice production in the States during the 5 years preceding the year for which the State allotment is determined, with adjustments for trends in acreage during the 5-year period. County acreage allotments (in States where county allotments are established) are determined on the same basis as State allotments are determined, with adjustments for trends in acreage and for abnormal conditions affecting plantings.

States and counties in which rice has been produced less than 5 years, even though adjustments have been made in accordance with law, have in many instances received acreage allotments for 1950 that would necessitate so great a reduction from 1949 plantings that farmers in such States and counties will find it impossible to plant within their farm-acreage allotments and continue rice production. In addition, some farms which have not produced rice during all of the preceding 5 years will be required to reduce their 1950 rice plantings from 1949 by a percentage far in excess of the reduction required on other farms in the same county and State. Some of the national acreage reserve is needed to increase the 1950 allotments for such farms if plantings on such farms are to be within the farm allotments.

With a national acreage reserve, farms on which the acreage of rice has been expanded in recent years could be given a 1950 rice-acreage allotment comparable to other rice-producing farms. Thus, the problem of recognizing the war-induced expansion of rice acreage on farms where such expansion was possible will have been resolved in an equitable manner. This recognition of rice-acreage expansion in recent years is particularly important since it was in response to a program of all-out production which, in the case of rice, involved considerable expense in developing suitable rice lands.

Some of such acreage reserve is also needed in States having inadequate acreage available for new farms in order to provide fair and equitable allotments for such farms which were made ready in 1949 for the production of rice in 1950 at considerable expense to the farm operators. The State of Florida, for example, has no 1950 acreage allotment and no acreage can, under existing law, be made available for new farms in that State. It is understood that some farmers with rice-growing experience have purchased farms in the Everglades area of Florida and plan to produce rice on such farms in 1950.

The Department believes that an acreage reserve of 1 percent as provided for by this bill is needed to alleviate gross inequities resulting from the application of the provisions of existing legislation. The bill provides that for 1950 the acreage reserve will be in addition to the national acreage allotment and that in subsequent years it will be a part of the national acreage allotment. Because the national allotment has already been proclaimed and apportioned among the States and the majority of rice farmers have already received their farm acreage allotment notices, the Department does not consider it practicable to have the reserve for 1950 taken out of the national allotment and, accordingly, favors the above-mentioned provisions of the bill, except that for 1950 the acreage reserve should be only one-half of 1 percent instead of 1 percent as proposed. The Department believes that, since for 1950 the reserve is to be in addition to the national allotment, that one-half of 1 percent will be sufficient to correct the more serious inequities which have occurred in the determination of 1950 farm rice acreage allotments under existing legislation.

The waiver in the bill of the limitation in section 353 (b) of the act that not more than 3 percent of the State acreage allotment may be apportioned to new farms applies only to the 1950 crop. For subsequent crops the limitation will be applicable.

Section 2 of the bill provides that the rice marketing quota provisions shall not apply (1) outside the continental United States and (2) to nonirrigated rice produced on a farm on which the acreage planted to such nonirrigated rice does not exceed 3 acres. Rice is produced in Puerto Rico and Hawaii. Both are deficit producing areas and both consume large quantities of our continental production. In Puerto Rico, all the rice is produced on small tracts, is nonirrigated, and is consumed entirely on the farms where produced. The total acreage of rice in 1949 in Hawaii was only 200 acres and is therefore considered insignificant. In view of the insignificant volume and noncommercial use of the rice produced in Puerto Rico and Hawaii, it is considered undesirable to bring such areas within the purview of the legislation.

The 3-acre exemption for nonirrigated rice will apply in South Carolina and possibly in Florida. Nonirrigated rice is produced in these two States for the most part on tracts of less than 1 acre and rarely on tracts of more than 3 acres. Such rice is produced entirely for home consumption and does not enter into commercial channels. There is no apparent need to make the program applicable to those small acreages of nonirrigated rice. Furthermore, the administrative cost involved in applying the programs to such small acreages would be greatly out of proportion to the benefits which might be derived.

For the reasons given above the Department recommends that, with the above qualifications as to the establishment of a reserve for the 1950 crop of rice, the bill be passed.

In view of the time limitation, we have not obtained advice from the Bureau of the Budget as to the relation of this proposed legislation to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

## CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

## AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

SEC. 353. (a) **[**The national acreage allotment of rice for each calendar year shall be apportioned by the Secretary among the several States in which rice is produced in proportion to the average number of acres of rice in each State during the five-year period immediately preceding the calendar year for which such national acreage allotment of rice is determined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs) with adjustments for trends in acreage during the applicable period.**]** *The national acreage allotment of rice for each calendar year, less a reserve of not to exceed 1 per centum thereof for apportionment by the Secretary as provided in this subsection, shall be apportioned by the Secretary among the several States in which rice is produced in proportion to the average number of acres of rice in each State during the five-year period immediately preceding the calendar year for which such national acreage allotment of rice is determined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs) with adjustments for trends in acreage during the applicable period. The Secretary shall provide for the apportionment of the reserve acreage set aside pursuant to this subsection to farms receiving allotments which are inadequate because of an insufficient State or county acreage allotment or because rice was not planted on the farm during all of the preceding five years. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subsection, the reserve acreage set aside for the 1950 crop pursuant to this subsection shall be in addition to the 1950 national acreage allotment as heretofore proclaimed by the Secretary and apportioned by him among the several rice-producing States and shall be available for apportionment to new farms without regard to the limitation contained in subsection (b) of this section.*

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Union Calendar No. 723

81<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 7700

[Report No. 1945]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 14, 1950

Mr. WHITTINGTON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

APRIL 24, 1950

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Insert the part printed in italic]

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## A BILL

To amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That subsection (a) of section 353 of the Agricultural  
4       Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read  
5       as follows:

6       “(a) The national acreage allotment of rice for each  
7       calendar year, less a reserve of not to exceed 1 per centum  
8       thereof for apportionment by the Secretary as provided in  
9       this subsection, shall be apportioned by the Secretary among  
10      the several States in which rice is produced in proportion

1 to the average number of acres of rice in each State during  
2 the five-year period immediately preceding the calendar year  
3 for which such national acreage allotment of rice is deter-  
4 mined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under  
5 previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs)  
6 with adjustments for trends in acreage during the applicable  
7 period. The Secretary shall provide for the apportionment  
8 of the reserve acreage set aside pursuant to this subsection  
9 to farms receiving allotments which are inadequate because  
10 of an insufficient State or county acreage allotment or be-  
11 cause rice was not planted on the farm during all of the  
12 preceding five years. Notwithstanding the foregoing pro-  
13 visions of this subsection, the reserve acreage set aside for  
14 the 1950 crop pursuant to this subsection *shall not exceed*  
15 *one-half of 1 per centum and* shall be in addition to the  
16 1950 national acreage allotment as heretofore proclaimed  
17 by the Secretary and apportioned by him among the sev-  
18 eral rice-producing States and shall be available for appor-  
19 tionment to new farms without regard to the limitation  
20 contained in subsection (b) of this section.”

21 SEC. 2. Section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment  
22 Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding a new  
23 subsection (d) as follows:

1       “(d) The provisions of this part shall not apply to  
2   *nonirrigated* rice produced on any farm on which the acreage  
3   planted to nonirrigated rice does not exceed three acres or  
4   to rice produced outside the continental United States.”

[Report No. 1945]

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# **A BILL**

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To amend the rice marketing quota provisions  
of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,  
as amended.

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By Mr. WHITTINGTON

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MARCH 14, 1950

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

APRIL 24, 1950

Reported with amendments, committed to the Com-  
mittee of the Whole House on the State of the  
Union, and ordered to be printed







forty feet a distance of one hundred nine and five one-hundredths feet, more or less; south fifty-three degrees four minutes east four hundred twenty-six and seventy one-hundredths feet, more or less, southeasterly by a curve deflecting to the right, having a radius of four hundred and seventy-five feet a distance of one hundred forty-seven and thirty one-hundredths feet, more or less; south thirty-five degrees eighteen minutes east one hundred forty-one and eighty-one one-hundredths feet, more or less to the northerly side line of the said State highway; thence north seventy-nine degrees fifty-four minutes forty seconds west along said side line eighty-five and forty-four one-hundredths feet, more or less, to a point; thence through land of the United States of America by the following courses and distances: North thirty-five degrees eighteen minutes west eighty and eighty-nine one-hundredths feet, more or less, northwesterly by a curve deflecting to the left, having a radius of four hundred and fifteen feet a distance of one hundred twenty-eight and seventy-one one-hundredths feet, more or less; north fifty-three degrees four minutes west four hundred twenty-six and seventy one-hundredths feet, more or less, northwesterly by a curve deflecting to the left, having a radius of three hundred and eighty feet a distance of ninety-four and eighteen one-hundredths feet, more or less; north sixty-seven degrees sixteen minutes west four hundred fifty-one and four-tenths feet, more or less, northwesterly by a curve deflecting to the right, having a radius of three hundred and twenty feet a distance of two hundred eighty-one and seventy-five one-hundredths feet, more or less, to said easterly line of the said State highway; thence north fifteen degrees twenty-one minutes east along said side line one hundred seventy-three and ninety-five one-hundredths feet more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all language after the enacting clause and in lieu thereof insert the following: "That the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a replacement road containing approximately 2.2 acres of land substantially as shown on a map, Headquarters of Narragansett Bay Highway Relocation, Point Judith, Narragansett, R. I., United States Engineer Office, Providence, R. I., June 1942.

"The conveyance is to be in full and complete settlement of all damages to the State of Rhode Island for the taking of approximately 2 acres of State-owned highway in the condemnation proceeding filed in the United States District Court in and for the District of Rhode Island, entitled *United States v. 2 Acres of Land in Washington County, Rhode Island, the State of Rhode Island et al., Civil Action No 232*, to be evidenced by the filing in said proceeding of an adequate stipulation between the parties thereto."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to convey certain land to the State of Rhode Island."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NEW JERSEY STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6971) to authorize the transfer of funds allocated for expenditure in cooperation with the New Jersey State Highway Department on State Highway Route No. 100 to State Parkway Route No. 4.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Whereas the New Jersey State Highway Department, pursuant to act of the legislature of said State approved April 3, 1945 (ch. 83, Laws of New Jersey, 1945), which makes provision for the establishment, construction, and maintenance of freeways and parkways, has embarked upon the construction of its first freeway project located upon State Route No. 100, a new route which is partially graded but on which no road now exists; and

Whereas certain amounts of State and Federal-aid road funds have been allocated and partially expended for the acquisition of portions of the right-of-way required for and for initial construction on said project; and

Whereas by act approved October 27, 1948 (ch. 454, Laws of New Jersey, 1948), the legislature of said State established the New Jersey Turnpike Authority and empowered said authority to construct, maintain, repair, and operate turnpike projects to facilitate vehicular traffic and remove the handicaps and hazards due to the congestion of such traffic on the highways of the State, such projects to be financed by the issue of turnpike revenue bonds payable solely from tolls and revenues derived therefrom and to become free roads on the State highway system upon amortization of such bonds; and

Whereas engineering studies have disclosed that from the standpoint of urgent need, topography, industrial activity, and economy of construction, the most suitable location for a turnpike project that reasonably may be expected to amortize the cost of its construction by tolls and revenues derived therefrom is that selected for State Route No. 100, in view of which the New Jersey Turnpike Authority has decided to adopt said route for such a project and to proceed with the construction thereof pursuant to the act creating said authority; and

Whereas the New Jersey State Highway Department, pursuant to said act of April 3, 1945, has also begun construction, with the aid of Federal funds, of a parkway, designated as Route 4 Parkway, which will run practically the full length of the State and which the State desires to complete as a Federal-aid project:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That all Federal-aid road funds heretofore programed for expenditure in cooperation with the New Jersey State Highway Department on State Route No. 100 are hereby authorized to be transferred for programing and expenditure in cooperation with the New Jersey State Highway Department in expediting the construction of Route 4 Parkway of said State.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS THEREON IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7219) to authorize acquisition by the Administrator of General Services of certain land and the improvements thereon in the District of Columbia.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized to acquire by purchase, condemnation, donation, or otherwise, for the construction, enlargement, remodeling, or extension of public buildings in the District of Columbia, at such times and upon such terms and conditions as he deems to be in the best interest of the United States, all privately owned lands or interests in lands, together with the improvements thereon, located within square 167 of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of section 1 of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, after "buildings", strike out "In the District of Columbia, at such times and upon such terms and conditions as he deems to be in the best interest of the United States, all privately owned lands or interests in lands," and insert "the lands."

Page 1, line 10, after "thereon", strike out "located within" and insert "described as lots numbered 48, 813, 814, 815, and 819 in."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDING SECTION 415 OF CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3255) to amend section 415 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, to extend the effective date of that section to December 31, 1950, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 415 of the Career Compensation Act be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 415. Any member who, on October 1, 1949, was a hospital patient and who, prior to January 1, 1951, is retired as a result of a physical disability growing out of the injury or disease for which he was hospitalized, may elect to receive retirement benefits computed under the laws in effect on September 30, 1949."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ATTENDANCE OF MARINE BAND AT ANNUAL REUNION OF UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8139) to authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Band at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to be held in Biloxi, Miss., September 27 through September 30, 1950.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President is authorized to permit the band of United States Marine Corps to attend and give concerts at the annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans at Biloxi, Miss., September 27 through September 30, 1950.



SEC. 2. For the purposes of defraying expenses of such band in attending and giving concerts at such reunion there is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sufficient sum to cover the cost of transportation and pullman accommodations for the leader and members of the Marine Band, and allowance not to exceed \$8 per day each for additional traveling and living expenses while on duty, such allowance to be in addition to pay and allowance to which they would be entitled while serving their permanent station.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RICE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7700) to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object, it seems to me that this bill is of sufficient importance that the membership should be advised of its contents and just what it does, before it is passed by unanimous. Therefore, I ask the chairman of the committee, or someone who has the information, to explain the bill.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, it has been 7 years since we have had marketing quotas on rice. Due to increased production during the war, there was naturally an increase in acreage, and now we are just getting back to normal. In such adjustments it is natural that you run into many inequities. Many producers have gone to an enormous expenditure in preparing for the production of rice. Some of them, under the general terms of the Marketing Quota Act for rice, were cut in their acreage as much as 64 percent. This bill provides that for this year one-half of 1 percent of the national quota, which would be 7,965 acres, would be added to the national quota; one-half of 1 percent of the national allotment. And hereafter, for all cases of this kind, to avoid adding on acreage, the bill provides that 1 percent of the national allotment shall be set aside to meet inequities and hardship cases.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Would this bill in any way establish a precedent for other agricultural products than rice?

Mr. PACE. It does not, except I may say the precedent has already been set, both in the case of wheat and cotton, because the gentleman will recall that last year, in order to take care of a similar development in the wheat area, particularly in Colorado and that section of the country, we did add some additional acreage.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Was this a unanimous report from the Committee on Agriculture?

Mr. PACE. It is my understanding that there were no dissenting votes against it.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That subsection (a) of section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(a) The national acreage allotment of rice for each calendar year, less a reserve of not to exceed 1 percent thereof for apportionment by the Secretary as provided in this subsection, shall be apportioned by the Secretary among the several States in which rice is produced in proportion to the average number of acres of rice in each State during the 5-year period immediately preceding the calendar year for which such national acreage allotment of rice is determined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs) with adjustments for trends in acreage during the applicable period. The Secretary shall provide for the apportionment of the reserve acreage set aside pursuant to this subsection to farms receiving allotments which are inadequate because of an insufficient State or county acreage allotment or because rice was not planted on the farm during all of the preceding 5 years. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subsection, the reserve acreage set aside for the 1950 crop pursuant to this subsection shall be in addition to the 1950 national acreage allotment as heretofore proclaimed by the Secretary and apportioned by him among the several rice-producing States and shall be available for apportionment to new farms without regard to the limitation contained in subsection (b) of this section."

SEC. 2. Section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding a new subsection (d) as follows:

"(d) The provisions of this part shall not apply to rice produced on any farm on which the acreage planted to nonirrigated rice does not exceed 3 acres or to rice produced outside the continental United States."

With the following committee amendments:

On page 2, line 14, after the word "subsection", insert "shall not exceed one-half of 1 percent and."

On page 3, line 2, insert the word "non-irrigated."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COVERING INTO THE TREASURY MONIES ARISING FROM CHARGES AND DEDUCTIONS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1069) to amend section 3552 of the Revised Statutes relating to the covering into the Treasury of all moneys arising from charges and deductions.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 3552 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 369) is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 3552. The money arising from all charges and deductions on and from gold and silver bullion and from all other sources, except the money derived from the manufacture and sale of medals and proof coins and as otherwise provided by and pursuant to this title, shall from time to time be covered into the Treasury, and no part of such deductions, or profit on silver or minor coinage, shall be expended in salaries and wages. The money arising from the manufacture and sale of medals and proof coins shall be

reimbursed to the appropriation then current and chargeable for the cost of manufacture and sale of medals and proof coins. All expenditures of the mints and assay offices, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be paid from appropriations made by law on estimates furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury."

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to correct a clerical error.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SPENCE: On page 2, line 2, strike out the word "and" and insert the word "or."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COINAGE OF SUBSIDIARY SILVER COINS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2590) to amend section 3526 of the Revised Statutes relating to coinage of subsidiary silver coins.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 3526 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., 1946 edition, title 31, sec. 335), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3526. In order to procure bullion for the silver coinage authorized by this title, other than the silver dollar, the superintendents, with the approval of the Director of the Mint, as to price, terms, and quantity, shall purchase such bullion with the bullion fund. The gain arising from the coinage of such silver bullion into coin of a nominal value exceeding the cost thereof shall be credited to a special fund denominated the silver-profit fund. This fund shall be charged with the wastage incurred in such coinage, with the recoinage loss on silver coins recoined pursuant to section 9 of the act approved March 14, 1900, chapter 41 (31 Stat. 48), as amended (U. S. C., 1946 ed., title 31, sec. 320), and with the cost of distributing silver coins. The balance remaining to the credit of this fund shall be from time to time, and at least twice a year, covered into the Treasury of the United States."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That completes the call of the eligible bills on the Consent Calendar.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. BOLTON of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 15 minutes on Thursday next, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 7302) to amend the act of July 14, 1943, relating to the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida? [After a pause.] The Chair







81<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 7700

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 2 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

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## AN ACT

To amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That subsection (a) of section 353 of the Agricultural  
4       Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read  
5       as follows:

6       “(a) The national acreage allotment of rice for each  
7       calendar year, less a reserve of not to exceed 1 per centum  
8       thereof for apportionment by the Secretary as provided in  
9       this subsection, shall be apportioned by the Secretary among  
10      the several States in which rice is produced in proportion  
11      to the average number of acres of rice in each State during

1 the five-year period immediately preceding the calendar year  
2 for which such national acreage allotment of rice is deter-  
3 mined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under  
4 previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs)  
5 with adjustments for trends in acreage during the applicable  
6 period. The Secretary shall provide for the apportionment  
7 of the reserve acreage set aside pursuant to this subsection  
8 to farms receiving allotments which are inadequate because  
9 of an insufficient State or county acreage allotment or be-  
10 cause rice was not planted on the farm during all of the  
11 preceding five years. Notwithstanding the foregoing pro-  
12 visions of this subsection, the reserve acreage set aside for  
13 the 1950 crop pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed  
14 one-half of 1 per centum and shall be in addition to the  
15 1950 national acreage allotment as heretofore proclaimed  
16 by the Secretary and apportioned by him among the sev-  
17 eral rice-producing States and shall be available for appor-  
18 tionment to new farms without regard to the limitation  
19 contained in subsection (b) of this section."

20 SEC. 2. Section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment  
21 Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding a new  
22 subsection (d) as follows:



1       “(d) The provisions of this part shall not apply to  
2 nonirrigated rice produced on any farm on which the acreage  
3 planted to nonirrigated rice does not exceed three acres or  
4 to rice produced outside the continental United States.”

Passed the House of Representatives May 1, 1950.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*

81<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

H. R. 7700

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## AN ACT

To amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

---

MAY 2 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Agriculture and Forestry





AMENDING THE RICE MARKETING QUOTA PROVISIONS  
OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938,  
AS AMENDED

MAY 18 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,  
submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7700]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7700) to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that it do pass.

This bill, H. R. 7700 was considered by the House Agriculture Committee, and on April 24, 1950, reported to the House of Representatives recommending the passage of same (H. Rept. 1945), and on May 1, 1950, H. R. 7700 passed the House.

A copy of the House report (H. Rept. 1945) which includes a report from the Department of Agriculture, setting forth a detailed statement of explanation of this measure is attached hereto and made a part of said report.

## CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

## AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

SEC. 353. (a) [The national acreage allotment of rice for each calendar year shall be apportioned by the Secretary among the several States in which rice is produced in proportion to the average number of acres of rice in each State during the five-year period immediately preceding the calendar year for which such national acreage allotment of rice is determined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs) with adjustments for trends in acreage during the applicable period.]

*The national acreage allotment of rice for each calendar year, less a reserve of not to exceed 1 per centum thereof for apportionment by the Secretary as provided in this subsection, shall be apportioned by the Secretary among the several States in which rice is produced in proportion to the average number of acres of rice in each State during the five-year period immediately preceding the calendar year for which such national acreage allotment of rice is determined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs) with adjustments for trends in acreage during the applicable period. The Secretary shall provide for the apportionment of the reserve acreage set aside pursuant to this subsection to farms receiving allotments which are inadequate because of an insufficient State or county acreage allotment or because rice was not planted on the farm during all of the preceding five years. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subsection the reserve acreage set aside for the 1950 crop pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed one-half of 1 per centum and shall be in addition to the 1950 national acreage allotment as heretofore proclaimed by the Secretary and apportioned by him among the several rice-producing States and shall be available for apportionment to new farms without regard to the limitation contained in subsection (b) of this section.*

\* \* \* \* \*

*(d) The provisions of this part shall not apply to nonirrigated rice produced on any farm on which the acreage planted to nonirrigated rice does not exceed three acres or to rice produced outside the continental United States.*

[H. Rept. No. 1945, 81st Cong., 2d sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7700) to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill H. R. 7700 do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

1. Page 2, line 13, insert after the word "subsection" the following: "shall not exceed one-half of 1 per centum and".
2. Page 2, line 22, insert after the word "to" the following: "nonirrigated".

#### STATEMENT

Rice acreage in the United States has been greatly expanded during the past few years. This expansion was urgently needed to enable the United States to provide rice for the conquered and liberated areas. The supply and demand situation is now such that it is deemed necessary to reduce supplies. Consequently, acreage allotments have been proclaimed for the 1950 crop of rice. This is the first time that acreage allotments have been proclaimed since 1943.

Anticipating the need for acreage allotments for rice in 1950, the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, relating to the establishment and apportionment of rice acreage allotments and marketing quotas were revised extensively by the Agricultural Act of 1949. Under the revised law, upon the recommendation of the State committees and approval by the Secretary of Agriculture, allotments to farms were authorized to be made upon the basis of farm history instead of to producers upon a personal history basis, as was previously the case.

In apportioning the 1950 national rice acreage allotment, States and counties in which rice has been produced for less than 5 years have, in many instances, received such great reductions in acreage from 1949 plantings that farmers in such areas are finding it impossible to plant within their farm acreage allotments and continue in rice production. Some farms, because rice was not produced during all of the preceding 5 years, will be required to reduce their 1950 plantings from 1949 plantings by a percentage far in excess of the reduction required on other farms in the same county and State. The national acreage allotment calls for a reduction of 13.7 percent, whereas the reduction in State acreage allotments below 1949 plantings range from 7.8 to 64.8 percent. Unless some relief is afforded, many farmers who have made large investments and who have incurred large indebtedness in providing irrigation facilities for the production of rice, will be faced with bankruptcy.

Section 1 of the accompanying bill is designed to afford a measure of relief without materially increasing the national rice acreage allotment. It would establish a national acreage reserve for 1950 of not more than one-half of 1 percent of the national rice acreage allotment and a reserve of not more than 1 percent of the national acreage allotment in subsequent years.



The reserve thus established is authorized to be apportioned by the Secretary of Agriculture to farms receiving allotments which are inadequate because of an insufficient State or county acreage allotment or because rice was not planted on the farm during all of the preceding 5 years. Except for the year 1950, the acreage reserve is to be taken out of the national acreage allotment and will not operate to increase the national acreage allotment. Since the acreage reserve authorized by this bill cannot be taken out of the 1950 national rice acreage allotment, the reserve authorized is limited to one-half of 1 percent and such acreage is to be in addition to the 1950 national acreage allotment. The national rice acreage allotment for 1950 is 1,593,112 acres, thus the maximum increase in acreage authorized by this bill would amount to only 7,965 acres. The acreage reserve for 1950 may also be used for new farms without regard to the 3-percent limitation contained in subsection (b) of section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. This provision is necessary, otherwise there would be very little acreage available for new farms located in areas which have gone into rice production in the last few years, because those areas have received such small allotments.

Section 2 of the bill provides that the rice marketing quota provisions shall not apply (1) to areas outside the continental United States, and (2) to nonirrigated rice produced on a farm on which the acreage planted to such nonirrigated rice does not exceed 3 acres. Rice is produced in Puerto Rico and Hawaii. However, both are deficit-producing areas and consume large quantities of rice from our continental production. In Puerto Rico all the rice is produced on small tracts, is nonirrigated, and is consumed entirely on the farms where produced. The total acreage of rice in 1949 in Hawaii was insignificant, being only 200 acres. In view of the small production and noncommercial use of the rice produced in Puerto Rico and Hawaii, it is considered undesirable to bring such areas within the acreage allotment and marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The 3-acre exemption for nonirrigated rice will apply primarily in South Carolina and possibly in Florida. Nonirrigated rice is produced in these two States for the most part on tracts of less than 1 acre and rarely on tracts of more than 3 acres. Such rice is produced entirely for home consumption and does not enter into commercial channels. There is no apparent need to make the program applicable to those small acreages of nonirrigated rice. Furthermore, the administrative cost involved in applying programs to such small acreages would be greatly out of proportion to any benefits which might be derived.

#### COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

Committee amendment No. 1 limits the reserve for the year 1950 to one-half of 1 percent of the national rice acreage allotment. This provision will hold to a minimum the increase in the national rice acreage allotment and it is believed such a reserve will be sufficient to correct the more serious inequities which have occurred in the determination of 1950 farm rice acreage allotments under existing legislation.

Committee amendment No. 2 is technical and makes it clear that the 3-acre exemption is applicable only to nonirrigated rice.

The Department of Agriculture recommends the enactment of this bill and the Department's report on the bill is as follows:

APRIL 5, 1950.

Hon. HAROLD D. COOLEY,

*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. COOLEY: This is in reply to your request for a report on H. R. 7700, a bill to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Section 1 of the bill would amend section 353 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, so as to provide for an acreage reserve of not to exceed 1 percent of the national rice acreage allotment to be apportioned by the Secretary of Agriculture to farms in addition to the allotments otherwise determined for such farms.

A national acreage reserve for rice is needed primarily for the relief of farms on which the acreage of rice has been greatly expanded in the past few years. This expansion was urgently needed to enable the United States to furnish food to the conquered and liberated countries. Beginning with the 1950 crop, it was necessary to reduce rice supplies, and acreage allotments were proclaimed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the first time since 1943.

Under the provisions of existing legislation State rice acreage allotments are determined on the basis of the history of rice production in the States during the

5 years preceding the year for which the State allotment is determined, with adjustments for trends in acreage during the 5-year period. County acreage allotments (in States where county allotments are established) are determined on the same basis as State allotments are determined, with adjustments for trends in acreage and for abnormal conditions affecting plantings.

States and counties in which rice has been produced less than 5 years, even though adjustments have been made in accordance with law, have in many instances received acreage allotments for 1950 that would necessitate so great a reduction from 1949 plantings that farmers in such States and counties will find it impossible to plant within their farm-acreage allotments and continue rice production. In addition, some farms which have not produced rice during all of the preceding 5 years will be required to reduce their 1950 rice plantings from 1949 by a percentage far in excess of the reduction required on other farms in the same county and State. Some of the national acreage reserve is needed to increase the 1950 allotments for such farms if plantings on such farms are to be within the farm allotments.

With a national acreage reserve, farms on which the acreage of rice has been expanded in recent years could be given a 1950 rice-acreage allotment comparable to other rice-producing farms. Thus, the problem of recognizing the war-induced expansion of rice acreage on farms where such expansion was possible will have been resolved in an equitable manner. This recognition of rice-acreage expansion in recent years is particularly important since it was in response to a program of all-out production which, in the case of rice, involved considerable expense in developing suitable rice lands.

Some of such acreage reserve is also needed in States having inadequate acreage available for new farms in order to provide fair and equitable allotments for such farms which were made ready in 1949 for the production of rice in 1950 at considerable expense to the farm operators. The State of Florida, for example, has no 1950 acreage allotment and no acreage can, under existing law, be made available for new farms in that State. It is understood that some farmers with rice-growing experience have purchased farms in the Everglades area of Florida and plan to produce rice on such farms in 1950.

The Department believes that an acreage reserve of 1 percent as provided for by this bill is needed to alleviate gross inequities resulting from the application of the provisions of existing legislation. The bill provides that for 1950 the acreage reserve will be in addition to the national acreage allotment and that in subsequent years it will be a part of the national acreage allotment. Because the national allotment has already been proclaimed and apportioned among the States and the majority of rice farmers have already received their farm acreage allotment notices, the Department does not consider it practicable to have the reserve for 1950 taken out of the national allotment and, accordingly, favors the above-mentioned provisions of the bill, except that for 1950 the acreage reserve should be only one-half of 1 percent instead of 1 percent as proposed. The Department believes that, since for 1950 the reserve is to be in addition to the national allotment, that one-half of 1 percent will be sufficient to correct the more serious inequities which have occurred in the determination of 1950 farm rice acreage allotments under existing legislation.

The waiver in the bill of the limitation in section 353 (b) of the act that not more than 3 percent of the State acreage allotment may be apportioned to new farms applies only to the 1950 crop. For subsequent crops the limitation will be applicable.

Section 2 of the bill provides that the rice marketing quota provisions shall not apply (1) outside the continental United States and (2) to nonirrigated rice produced on a farm on which the acreage planted to such nonirrigated rice does not exceed 3 acres. Rice is produced in Puerto Rico and Hawaii. Both are deficit producing areas and both consume large quantities of our continental production. In Puerto Rico, all the rice is produced on small tracts, is nonirrigated, and is consumed entirely on the farms where produced. The total acreage of rice in 1949 in Hawaii was only 200 acres and is therefore considered insignificant. In view of the insignificant volume and noncommercial use of the rice produced in Puerto Rico and Hawaii, it is considered undesirable to bring such areas within the purview of the legislation.

The 3-acre exemption for nonirrigated rice will apply in South Carolina and possibly in Florida. Nonirrigated rice is produced in these two States for the most part on tracts of less than 1 acre and rarely on tracts of more than 3 acres. Such rice is produced entirely for home consumption and does not enter into commercial channels. There is no apparent need to make the program applicable to those



small acreages of nonirrigated rice. Furthermore, the administrative cost involved in applying the programs to such small acreages would be greatly out of proportion to the benefits which might be derived.

For the reasons given above the Department recommends that, with the above qualifications as to the establishment of a reserve for the 1950 crop of rice, the bill be passed.

In view of the time limitation, we have not obtained advice from the Bureau of the Budget as to the relation of this proposed legislation to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

#### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

#### "AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

"SEC. 353. (a) [The national acreage allotment of rice for each calendar year shall be apportioned by the Secretary among the several States in which rice is produced in proportion to the average number of acres of rice in each State during the five-year period immediately preceding the calendar year for which such national acreage allotment of rice is determined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs) with adjustments for trends in acreage during the applicable period.] *The national acreage allotment of rice for each calendar year, less a reserve of not to exceed 1 per centum thereof for apportionment by the Secretary as provided in this subsection, shall be apportioned by the Secretary among the several States in which rice is produced in proportion to the average number of acres of rice in each State during the five-year period immediately preceding the calendar year for which such national acreage allotment of rice is determined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs) with adjustments for trends in acreage during the applicable period. The Secretary shall provide for the apportionment of the reserve acreage set aside pursuant to this subsection to farms receiving allotments which are inadequate because of an insufficient State or county acreage allotment or because rice was not planted on the farm during all of the preceding five years. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subsection, the reserve acreage set aside for the 1950 crop pursuant to this subsection shall be in addition to the 1950 national acreage allotment as heretofore proclaimed by the Secretary and apportioned by him among the several rice-producing States and shall be available for apportionment to new farms without regard to the limitation contained in subsection (b) of this section.*"





Calendar No. 1684

81<sup>ST</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 7700

[Report No. 1673]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 2 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MAY 18 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Reported by Mr. ELLENDER, without amendment

---

## AN ACT

To amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*  
3       That subsection (a) of section 353 of the Agricultural  
4       Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read  
5       as follows:

6       “(a) The national acreage allotment of rice for each  
7       calendar year, less a reserve of not to exceed 1 per centum  
8       thereof for apportionment by the Secretary as provided in  
9       this subsection, shall be apportioned by the Secretary among  
10      the several States in which rice is produced in proportion  
11      to the average number of acres of rice in each State during

1 the five-year period immediately preceding the calendar year  
2 for which such national acreage allotment of rice is deter-  
3 mined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under  
4 previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs)  
5 with adjustments for trends in acreage during the applicable  
6 period. The Secretary shall provide for the apportionment  
7 of the reserve acreage set aside pursuant to this subsection  
8 to farms receiving allotments which are inadequate because  
9 of an insufficient State or county acreage allotment or be-  
10 cause rice was not planted on the farm during all of the  
11 preceding five years. Notwithstanding the foregoing pro-  
12 visions of this subsection, the reserve acreage set aside for  
13 the 1950 crop pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed  
14 one-half of 1 per centum and shall be in addition to the  
15 1950 national acreage allotment as heretofore proclaimed  
16 by the Secretary and apportioned by him among the sev-  
17 eral rice-producing States and shall be available for appor-  
18 tionment to new farms without regard to the limitation  
19 contained in subsection (b) of this section.”

20 SEC. 2. Section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment  
21 Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding a new  
22 subsection (d) as follows:

1       “(d) The provisions of this part shall not apply to  
2 nonirrigated rice produced on any farm on which the acreage  
3 planted to nonirrigated rice does not exceed three acres or  
4 to rice produced outside the continental United States.”

Passed the House of Representatives May 1, 1950.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

*Clerk.*

81ST CONGRESS  
2D Session

H. R. 7700

[Report No. 1673]

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## AN ACT

---

To amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

---

MAY 2 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Agriculture and Forestry

MAY 18 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Reported without amendment





81ST CONGRESS  
2D Session

**H. R. 7700**

[Report No. 1673]

---

## **AN ACT**

---

To amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

---

MAY 2 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Agriculture and Forestry

MAY 18 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Reported without amendment







page 2, line 6, after the word "designate", to insert the following proviso:

*Provided*, That when the person is in an "injured" status, such movement of dependents or household effects may be authorized only in cases where the anticipated period of hospitalization or treatment will be of prolonged duration: *Provided further*, That no transportation shall be authorized under this section unless a reasonable relationship exists between the condition and circumstances of the dependents and the destination to which transportation is requested.

On page 3, line 9, after the word "after", to strike out "March 7, 1942" and insert "September 8, 1939"; in line 12, after the word "officers", to insert "on or after September 8, 1939, and prior to the date of approval of this act", and in line 16, after the word "amended", to strike out "on or after March 7, 1942, and prior to the date of approval of this act, are hereby ratified", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 12 of the Missing Persons Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1012), is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 12. The dependents and household and personal effects of any person in active service (without regard to pay grade) who is officially reported as dead, injured, missing for a period of 30 days or more, interned in a neutral country, or captured by the enemy, upon application by such dependents, may be moved (including packing and unpacking of household effects), upon receipt by such dependents of such official report, to such location as may be determined in advance or subsequently approved by the head of the department concerned or by such person as he may designate: *Provided*, That when the person is in an "injured" status, such movement of dependents or household effects may be authorized only in cases where the anticipated period of hospitalization or treatment will be of prolonged duration: *Provided further*, That no transportation shall be authorized under this section unless a reasonable relationship exists between the condition and circumstances of the dependents and the destination to which transportation is requested: *Provided further*, That the cost of such transportation, including packing and unpacking of household effects, shall be charged against appropriations currently available: *Provided further*, That in lieu of transportation authorized by this section for dependents, the head of the department concerned may authorize the payment in money of amounts equal to such commercial transportation costs for the whole or such part of travel for which transportation in kind is not furnished, when such travel shall have been completed."

Sec. 2. (a) Claims for travel by dependents and for transportation of household and personal effects which arose under section 12 of the Missing Persons Act, as amended, incident to the death of a person in active service, and which were not presented for reimbursement or were presented and were rejected or disallowed, may, until 3 years after the date of approval of this act, be presented for consideration or reconsideration and reimbursement under the provisions of section 12 of the Missing Persons Act, as amended by this act: *Provided*, That this section shall be applicable only to such claims which arose on or after September 8, 1939, and prior to the date of approval of this act.

(b) Payments made by disbursing officers, on or after September 8, 1939, and prior to the date of approval of this act, for travel by dependents and for transportation of household and personal effects pursuant to section 12 of the Missing Persons Act, as amended.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### TIMBER CUTTING ON FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION, MONT.

The bill (H. R. 4509) to amend the act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 452), and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE SYSTEM AND SOCIAL SECURITY ACT—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6000) to extend and improve the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System, to amend the public assistance and child-welfare provisions of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, the subject matter of this bill is not calendar material at all. I think the bill should be passed over. Therefore, I object to its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the bill is passed over. PENALTY ON FARM MARKETING EXCESS OF CORN AND WHEAT

The bill (S. 3510) to amend Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended, relating to the rate of penalty on the farm marketing excess of corn and wheat, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the purpose of Senate bill 3510 is to correct an error which was made in connection with the passage of a bill some time ago.

The enactment of this bill was requested by the Department of Agriculture. The bill provides that the rate of penalty on the farm marketing excess of wheat and corn shall be 50 percent of the parity price. The bill amends section 2 of Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress, which now provides that the rate of penalty shall be 50 percent of the support level prescribed in section 302 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. That is the point of this bill, Mr. President. Public Law 439 of the Eighty-first Congress repealed section 302 of that act, and therefore it would appear that the penalty rate would be zero. Senate bill 3510 would correct this situation, but would change the penalty rate from 50 percent of the support price to 50 percent of the parity price. The penalty rate on cotton and rice is also 50 percent of the parity price.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 3510) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the second sentence of paragraph (2) of Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows: "The rate of the penalty shall be 50 percent of the parity price per bushel of the com-

modity as of August 1, in the case of corn, and as of May 1, in the case of wheat, of the calendar year in which such crop is produced."

#### EXCHANGE OF LANDS ON SHORES OF NIMROD LAKE, ARK.

The bill (H. R. 4969) to direct the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Army to transfer and convey certain lands and thereby facilitate administration and give proper cognizance to the highest use of United States lands, was announced as next in order.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, this bill authorizes the exchange of about 320 acres of Forest Service lands on the shores of Nimrod Lake in Arkansas for about 306 acres of land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army and administered by the Corps of Army Engineers. The land under the Forest Service is favorably situated for recreational development while the tract for which it is to be exchanged is better suited for watershed protection. The Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Army recommend enactment of the legislation.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4969) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

On his own request, and by unanimous consent, Mr. LANGER was excused from attendance upon the sessions of the Senate until a week from next Monday.

#### EXCHANGE OF LANDS IN ROSS COUNTY AND LAWRENCE COUNTY, OHIO

The bill (H. R. 5913) to authorize the exchange of certain lands of the United States situated in Ross County, Ohio, for lands within the Symmes Creek Purchase Unit in Lawrence County, Ohio, and for other purposes was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time and passed.

#### AMENDMENT OF RICE MARKETING QUOTA PROVISIONS

The bill (H. R. 7700) to amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, this is extremely important legislation. I think there should be an explanation.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, this bill provides for a national reserve for adjustment of inadequate farm-acreage allotments of not more than one-half of 1 percent of the national-acreage allotment for rice in 1950 and not more than 1 percent thereafter. The 1950 reserve will be in addition to the national allotment and cannot exceed 7,965 acres. After 1950, the reserve will be taken out of the national-acreage allotment.

The bill also exempts nonirrigated rice produced on farms of 3 acres or less and rice produced outside the continental United States from marketing quotas or acreage allotments.



The House committee report describes the problem in part as follows:

Some farms, because rice was not produced during all of the preceding 5 years, will be required to reduce their 1950 plantings from 1949 plantings by a percentage far in excess of the reduction required on other farms in the same county and State. The national-acreage allotment calls for a reduction of 13.7 percent, whereas the reduction in State-acreage allotments below 1949 plantings range from 7.8 to 64.8 percent. Unless some relief is afforded, many farmers who have made large investments and who have incurred large indebtedness in providing irrigation facilities for the production of rice, will be faced with bankruptcy.

As I have just indicated, this would increase the rice acreage by only 7,800 acres. It has been recommended by the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, can the distinguished Senator give us an estimate of the cost involved?

Mr. ELLENDER. There is no cost.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It involves no cost at all?

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### REPEAL OF PROHIBITION AGAINST FILLING VACANCY IN OFFICE OF DISTRICT JUDGE, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3099) to repeal the prohibition against the filling of the vacancy in the office of district judge for the western district of Pennsylvania, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 1, line 3, after the word "That", to insert "the judgeship for the western district of Pennsylvania provided for by the act entitled 'An act to provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges, and for other purposes,' approved August 3, 1949 (Public Law 205, 81st Cong.), shall hereafter be a permanent judgeship. Accordingly, in order to incorporate the permanent provisions of the said act into the United States Code, as a continuation of existing law and not as a new enactment"; on page 2, line 13, after the word "repealed", to strike out "and" and insert "but its repeal shall not affect the tenure of office"; and in line 15, after the word "subsection" to insert "who", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the judgeship for the western district of Pennsylvania provided for by the act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges, and for other purposes," approved August 3, 1949 (Public Law 205, 81st Cong.), shall hereafter be a permanent judgeship. Accordingly, in order to incorporate the permanent provisions of the said act into the United States Code, as a continuation of existing law and not as a new enactment, title 28, United States Code, section 133, is amended to read as follows with respect to the western district of Pennsylvania:

Districts	Judges
Pennsylvania	4
Western	4

SEC. 2. Subsection (c) of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges, and for other purposes," approved August 3, 1949 (Public Law 205, 81st Cong.), is hereby repealed but its repeal shall not affect the tenure of office of the incumbent of the judgeship created by such subsection who shall henceforth hold such position under title 28 in the United States Code, section 133, as amended by this act.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE PRODUCTION OF ABACÁ—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 3520) to strengthen the common defense by providing for continuation and expansion of Western Hemisphere production of abacá by the United States was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Ohio, I object.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection long enough to permit an explanation?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I regret that I am without authority to withhold the objection. I am speaking on behalf of an absent Senator, therefore I cannot very well withhold the objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator declines to withhold his objection.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, it has just occurred to me that the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts may have wanted to put something in the RECORD at this point. If so, I withhold the objection for that purpose.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts is a member of the Armed Services Committee, and was ready to explain the bill. I had in mind merely an explanation, but if there is objection, there is nothing to be gained by making it at this time.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I want to make it quite clear that personally I have no objection whatever to the bill. I object on behalf of the senior Senator from Ohio.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is the Senate considering the bill S. 3520?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is, but objection is heard, and the bill will go over.

#### PATENT TO LOT SMITH AND HELEN SEYMOUR SMITH

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3130) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Lot Smith and Helen Seymour Smith, heirs of Charles Smith, deceased, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell the trust allotment No. 144 of Charles Smith, deceased Winnebago allottee, described as the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 3, township 25 north, range 6 east, sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, containing 40 acres, conveyance to be made by deed or the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser and to disburse the proceeds of such sale to the heirs, Lot Smith and Helen Seymour Smith, for their benefit.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Winnebago Reservation, Nebr."

#### PATENT TO JOHN D. DECORA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3128) authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to John D. Decora, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell a portion of the trust allotment No. 535 inherited by John D. Decora, Winnebago Indian, described as the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 12, township 26 north, range 7 east, sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, containing 40 acres, conveyance to be made by deed or the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser and to disburse the proceeds of such sale to John D. Decora for his benefit.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to sell a portion of the trust allotment numbered 535 inherited by John D. Decora, Winnebago Indian, described as the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 12, township 26 north, range 7 east, sixth principal meridian, Nebraska, containing forty acres, conveyance to be made by deed or the issuance of a patent in fee to the purchaser and to disburse the proceeds of such sale to John D. Decora for his benefit.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the sale of certain allotted inherited land on the Winnebago Reservation, Nebr."

#### SALE OF CERTAIN INHERITED LAND BELONGING TO JAMES CHIEF, AND OTHERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2949) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to James Chief, to certain lands, which







[PUBLIC LAW 561—81ST CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 268—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 7700]

AN ACT

To amend the rice marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That subsection (a) of section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

“(a) The national acreage allotment of rice for each calendar year, less a reserve of not to exceed 1 per centum thereof for apportionment by the Secretary as provided in this subsection, shall be apportioned by the Secretary among the several States in which rice is produced in proportion to the average number of acres of rice in each State during the five-year period immediately preceding the calendar year for which such national acreage allotment of rice is determined (plus, in applicable years, the acreage diverted under previous agricultural adjustment and conservation programs) with adjustments for trends in acreage during the applicable period. The Secretary shall provide for the apportionment of the reserve acreage set aside pursuant to this subsection to farms receiving allotments which are inadequate because of an insufficient State or county acreage allotment or because rice was not planted on the farm during all of the preceding five years. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subsection, the reserve acreage set aside for the 1950 crop pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed one-half of 1 per centum and shall be in addition to the 1950 national acreage allotment as heretofore proclaimed by the Secretary and apportioned by him among the several rice-producing States and shall be available for apportionment to new farms without regard to the limitation contained in subsection (b) of this section.”

SEC. 2. Section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by adding a new subsection (d) as follows:

“(d) The provisions of this part shall not apply to nonirrigated rice produced on any farm on which the acreage planted to nonirrigated rice does not exceed three acres or to rice produced outside the continental United States.”

Approved June 16, 1950.

